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alleled in Pennsylvania" (p. 97). "These facts, then, show only a slight influence of the Reconstruction, or 'carpet-bag,' régime on Southern education." Besides mandatory constitutional provisions, two others appear in Reconstruction legislation: "First, provision for Negro education; and second, provision for a uniform system of taxation for school support" (p. 99). . . . "And the evidence seems on the whole to indicate that had there been no outside interference, practically the same educational policies would have been outlined as were made by the Reconstruction régime" (p. 100).

Slowly the "truth about the South" is becoming known!

T. P. BAILEY.

THE POLICE CONTROL OF THE SLAVE IN SOUTH CAROLINA. (Dissertation for the degree of Ph.D., Vanderbilt University). By H. M. Henry, Professor of History and Economics, Emory and Henry College, Emory, Virginia. 1914. Pp. x+215.

This carefully worked out monograph is written by a South Carolinian on a typical Southern subject and under the auspices of a Southern university. We need more work of this kind, and it is greatly to be desired that Professor Henry will be able to fulfil his promise of giving us a study of Southern efforts to control the emancipated slave—a matter ill understood even at the South.

Among the topics treated are: The legal status of the slave, the overseer, the patrol system, punishment of slaves, the court for the trial of slaves, control of the slave's "outside" labor, stealing and harboring of slaves and kidnapping of free Negroes, regulation of educational and religious care of the Negroes, slave insurrections, abolition and incendiary literature, manumission, the free Negro. The Appendix contains interesting documents "illustrative of slavery in South Carolina." There is a full and critical bibliography, including newspaper files and private collections.

Professor Henry concludes that South Carolina showed no symptom of the desire to modify the slave system; that there was a progressive tendency to ameliorate the condition of the slaves; that there was reactionary legal regulation largely due to

fear of insurrection and to the abolition movement; that the non-slaveholders "felt that their personal security and that of their families depended upon an arrangement which gave the superior race a means of control that they imagined could not be evolved with the inferior race living under any other status" (p. 191). He calls attention to the remarkable opportunities represented by the history of Charleston for studying every phase of control of the slaves (p. 162).

Students of social control will find valuable hints in this study with regard to extra-legal control of an inferior race.

T. P. BAILEY.

THE RISE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE: A PHILOSOPHICAL INTERPRETATION OF AMERICAN HISTORY. By Roland G. Usher. New York: The Century Company. 1914. Pp. 513.

As its sub-title indicates, Dr. Usher's volume is not a textbook of American history, but resembles rather a series of essays connected and correlated to show the development of institutions in the sequence of time. In vigorous, lucid, and often picturesque colored style, the author takes up such topics as: States' sovereignty; the growth of national sentiment; the growth of the spirit of democracy; the influence of economic and geographical factors; and in each of these fields he fulfils his claim of having accorded them a fuller treatment than may be found in any other brief history. To the intelligent reader with some knowledge of our history the book will prove a boon in clarifying and crystallizing his ideas on the foregoing topics. To the teacher the volume will be equally valuable, for Dr. Usher has freely quoted from the sources, and his treatment is both scholarly and entertaining.

S. L. WARE.

THE WHIG PARTY IN THE SOUTH. By Arthur Charles Cole. Washington: American Historical Association. 1913. Pp. xii+392.

This learned monograph on the evolution of the Whig party in the South forms one of the prize essays series of the American Historical Association, and in the very nature of the subject appeals to a limited circle of specialists and scholars in Ameri-